

Alexandria Gazette & Daily Advertiser.

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VOL. XVIII.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1818

[No. 5159.]

For the prevention and cure of
BILLIOUS AND MALIGNANT FEVERS
is recommended

Hahn's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.
THIS Medicine has been attended
with a degree of success highly grateful
to the inventor's feelings, in several parts
of the West Indies and in the Southern
and Middle States, &c.

The testimony of a number of persons
can be adduced, who have reason to believe
that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved
their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature speak
more in favour of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience for believing that a dose of these Pills taken once in every two weeks during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventive; and further, that in the earlier stages of those diseases their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration and thereby prevent colds which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold if taken on its first appearance: they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

Hamilton's Elixir,

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthma, sore throats, catarrhs, and approaching consumptions.—To parents who have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH, this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorders to which children are liable. The Elixir is perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,
Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of

Nervous Disorders. Violent cramps in Consumption. The stomach and bowels. Loss of appetite. Indigestion. Impurity of blood. Melancholy. Hysterical affection. Gout in the stomach and inward weaknesses. Pains in the limbs and debility. Relaxations, etc.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, rheumatic gout, palsies, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc. etc.

Lee's Ointment for the Itch.
Warranted an infallible remedy at one application, may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old; not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

Hahn's true & genuine German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving any pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion,
So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, is an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, the basis of other lotions, and of unparalleled efficacy in removing blemishes of the face and skin, freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetter, ring-worms, sunburns, prickly heat, &c.

Hahn's genuine Eye Water,
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident.

Tooth Ache Drops.
The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

Lee's Infallible Sigue and Fever Drops.
For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

At the place of sale pamphlets may be had gratis, describing cures performed by the above medicines; the number, importance and respectability of which, fully justify every article of this advertisement.

Sold only wholesale and retail, by
JAMES KENNEDY & SON,
Ravensworth, August 2, 1818.

For Norfolk,

The packet ship OCEAN,
capt. Middleton, will sail on
Saturday, 28th instant. For
freight or passage, apply on
board at Irvin's wharf, or to
BARNEWALL & POPHAM.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,
500 demijohns received by the above
vessel.

February 24.

For Freight,
The ship MARGARET,
Connor, master, burthen
100 barrels, will be ready to
take in by the 25th.—For
which, or passage, having good accom-
modations, apply to the master on board
at Irvin's wharf, or to
COOK & CLARE.

February 24.

For Sale or Freight,
The ship MARIA, burthen
3500 barrels, is an excellent
vessel, in complete order for
the immediate reception of a
cargo—the whole or part of her will be
sold low, or she will take freight on moderate terms.

Also, for Freight,
The ship WILHELMINA,
John Balter master, burthen
4000 barrels, is an excellent
vessel, and can be ready in a
few days to take a cargo on board. Apply to
LAWRASON & FOWLE.

January 28.

For Freight,
The superior brig ABEG-
NA, Ainsel Lewis master, burthen
2000 barrels, is in excellent
order, and can be ready
in a few days to receive a cargo on board.

Also, for Freight,
The brig WASHINGTON,
captain Pickett, burthen about
1400 barrels, a good vessel,
and in complete order for
any voyage.

Apply to
LAWRASON & FOWLE.

For Rotterdam,

The brig COMMERCE,
John Wade master, has the
principal part of her cargo
ready to go on board, and will
commence loading in four days. For
freight of 40 hds, apply to

LAWRASON & FOWLE.

For Cadiz,

The brig BOSTON, capt.
Knowles, has half her cargo
ready, and will commence
loading in a few days—500
hds will be taken at a moderate freight

Apply to
LAWRASON & FOWLE.

French Plaster & Burr Stones.

1/44 cargo of the ship Atlas, Charles
Jennison, master, from Havre, of
570 tons plaster

1200 burr stones—for sale by
LAWRASON & FOWLE.

1/40.

The cargo of the brig Mango Park, C.
Lincoln, master, from Boston, of
17 pipes 3 Sicily Madeira wine,
2 pipes 1/2 of superior quality

13 sacks fibers

100 tons plaster

For Freight,

The superior ship ATLAS,
Ch. Jennison master, burthen
4400 bds, has performed but
one voyage, is in complete order,
and can be ready in a few days for
the reception of a cargo.

Fish Barrels.

I WILL contract to deliver at Pomona
key warehouse, by the 29th March
next, from 800 to 1000 white and red oak
FISH BARRELS, at the market price.

W.M. D. BEALL,
near Piscataway.

January 19.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, about
2000 acres of land in Fairfax county,
not more than from seven to nine
miles from Alexandria. The property
is well watered, has a sufficiency of
wood, and (judging from the condition of
small and well cultivated farms that ad-
join it,) is highly susceptible of im-
provement.—It is at present divided in
to tenements, of from one to two hun-
dred acres, each provided with a dwel-
ling house, out houses, a garden and ord-
inary; and might, of course, be laid off
into four or five very compact farms

The principal object of the subscriber,
being the introduction of a good system
of husbandry into his neighbourhood, he
will sell on very moderate terms, give a
long credit on the whole amount of the
purchase money, and require no other
interest, than what the present rent of
the land pays, being about 5 per cent. on
the estimated value.

W.M. H. FITZHUGH.

Ravensworth, August 2, 1818.

L. P. Madeira.
NEW cales Mesa, Murdock, Youliffe,
Wardrop & Co's London Particular
Madeira, of fine quality, for sale by
John S. HODGSON.

Bank Stock.

I WISH to purchase 60 shares FAR-
MERS' BANK STOCK, or three
or four thousand Dollars in the Bank's of
Alexandria or Potowm.

JAMES S. SCOTT.

January 28.

Lawrason & Fowle

WILL purchase MARYLAND and
VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

November 17.

Patons & Butcher

I HAVE received, and offer for sale,
an assortment of TEN PLATE
STOVES, handsome patterns, finished
complete.

10th mo. 15.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken into
partnership Mr. Thomas Irwin, Jr.
the business in future will be conducted
under the firm of IRWIN & IRWIN.
All those having claims against me are
requested to present them and receive
their money; and all those indebted, are
respectfully solicited to make payment
with as little delay as possible.

CHARLES I. CATLETT.

For Sale,

157 bales and boxes burlaps, tickle-
burgs, oznaburg, hessians, creas, plat-
es, estupillas, britannics, cholets and
dowlas.

200 boxes consisting of half pint, pint,
quart tumblers and decanters

20 boxes elegant cut glass, containing
cordial glasses, wines, tumblers, pitch-
ers, plates and dishes

200 boxes window glass, 8 by 10 and
and 10 by 12.

80 chests hyson and imperial

teas

4000 pieces short yellow nan-
keens

2000 do. long yellow do.

167 boxes India China, consisting of
dining sets, tea sets, cups and saucers,
plate bowls, dining and desert plates, flat
and deep

6 pipes, 10 half pipes and 20 quar-
ter oaks very sup. London Particular
Madeira Wine, from Gordon, Duff, In-
gle & Co.

German steel, very sup. quality, copper
pots and tea-kettles, soap, candles,
and nails—for sale on reasonable terms.

CATLETT & IRWIN.

October 11.

Tanning and Currying.

JOSEPH HESTON continues to car-
ry on the above business at his old
stand in Prince street, between Water
and Union streets, where he will be al-
ways ready to execute orders in his line
with promptness and despatch.

He keeps constantly on hand a large
assortment of

Leather,

of various qualities as can be found in
any shop in the District—which he will
dispose of at very low prices for cash.

11 mo. 6.

Lawrason & Fowle.

I HAVE for sale, landing from the sch.
M. & J. Polly, captain Taylor,
from Boston,

50 barrels Muscovado sugars

10 chests Imperial tea, of asparagus

quality

8 bags pepper

25 boxes figs

Jan. 24.

For Sale,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT,
Dr. DEAN'S
Genuine Vegetable Rheumatic
PILLS.

So celebrated in New-England for the
many remarkable cures which they have
wrought, some of which are particu-
larized in the papers of directions, where
many thousand boxes are used annually
to general satisfaction.

These pills are recommended by some
of the first characters in the state of Mass-
achusetts.

JAMES KENNEDY & SON.

January 20.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

I NAWAWI from my service, on
the 10th inst. my mulatto house-
servant GEORGE, between 18 and 19
years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches, high
sickler made, pug nose, bushy hair, half
of one of his upper front teeth broken off
—he is very artful and forward, and a cap-
able house servant—he took with him a
variety of clothing. I will give the above

reward, if secured in any jail, so that I
get him again, and will pay all reasonable
charges if brought home. Masters of
vessels and others are forewarned from
employing or carrying off said servant at
their peril.

C. F. WHITING.

Morven, near Alexandria

September 15.

stiflif

Sales at Vendue.

In every Tuesday and Friday,

WILL BE SOLD,

at the Vendue Store, corner of Prince
and Water Streets,

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in

the hills of the day.

All kind of goods which are on
imitation and the prices of which are
established, can at any time be viewed
and purchased at the lowest imitation
and prices.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

November 27.

Mechanics' Bank Stock.

130 SHARES Mechanics' Bank

Stock for

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
ROYAL STREET.

Daily Gazette 87...Country Gazette 85.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1812.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WASH-

INGTON.

Tuesday, February 24, 1812.

The death of colonel GOODWIN, one of the Virginia members, was yesterday announced in the house by Mr. Newton, who delivered a handsome but short eulogium on the character of that gentleman—an eulogium in which, from some observation, I do most heartily concur.—On Mr. Goodwin's politics I have never cast away a thought; they may, for ought I can tell, have been of the new school of democracy, but his manners, and the disposition of heart out of which they arose, were of the good old school of republicanism—plain, unaffected, simple and kindly. The house resolved to wear a wreath for a month, and after having gone through the form, customary on such occasions, adjourned. As did the senate too on the event being announced to them.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

We observe in the speech of Mr. Kennedy, in the Maryland legislature, on the subject of making a turnpike road to the District of Columbia, that the city of Baltimore is very sensitive upon allowing the District a participation even in her natural advantages of commerce. The speaker says he is told that Baltimore cannot consent to the measure, although she is making turnpike roads to every crossing place of the Potomac, to obtain also the produce of Virginia; yet she cannot suffer the District of Columbia to have any advantages, though they are to produce a general good to the community. He says he has understood that there are men, of high standing too, in Baltimore who are affected with something like hydrophobia when Potomac water is mentioned. This we well know to be the fact, from the languid state of the navigation of the Potomac, though the state of Maryland holds a stake of \$150,000 in its stock.

We are persuaded that the commerce of this District is not sufficiently appreciated even by its own inhabitants, who too often join in the clamors of the designing or disappointed against its well doing; for, by a late report of the secretary of the treasury to congress, it appears that the District of Columbia exported in the year ending the 30th Sept. 1811, of domestic and foreign articles, in value, one million seven hundred and forty-eight thousand and fifty eight dollars; more than two thirds of which must have been from the town of Alexandria, and exceeding the exports of the eight states of N. Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Delaware, North Carolina, Ohio, and all the other territories of the United States together.

SPLENDED MUNIFICENCE.

In some of the northern and eastern papers it is not unusual to see paragraphs reflecting on the morality and religion of the southern and western states.—Some of our readers will be pleased with the following specimen of the liberality and opulence of the south:

The Rev. John McDonell, of Elizabeth-town, N. J. well known for his zeal in behalf of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Princeton, as agent of the general assembly, is now on a tour through the southern states, soliciting contributions for the benefit of the institution.—In the city of Savannah alone he received the unprecedented sum of fifteen thousand dollars. Mr. McDonell had arrived at Augusta on the 4th instant, and the Augusta Chronicle says that he will receive in that town as substantial proofs of the dispositions of its inhabitants to support an enlightened ministry.

Phil. True American.

Prices of St. Thomas, Feb. 2.—Flour, fresh, 8 d.; corn-meal 24 a 56 per bushel, and 4 50 a 5 per bbl. and very dull; cod fish, brisk, at 5; pitch pine, lumber, assorted, scarcely saleable at 22 per M.; w. o. staves 20, and r. o. ind. staves 18 & 16 per M. Colonial produce high—sugar 7 a 9 per 100 lbs.; coffee (Porto Rico) 17 cts. [Norfolk Her.]

PATENT PUMPS.

A patent has recently been granted for a roller pump, instead of a reciprocating motion, without rods or bucket, which raises water in a continual stream, without being subject to a loss of power or water, by making a waste of returning strokes. [London paper.]

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated January 24.

New-Orleans, at this season of the year, exhibits all the bustle of a great fair. Here are crowded together multitudes of sellers and buyers from Alabama to Mazoches, and north to Kentucky, Ohio, and the extreme of Missouri. All seem eager to grasp the object, and many obtain it, for it is a country richer in its productions than if it possessed the mines of Mexico. Cotton is abundant, and produce arrives at this place as though it grew in floating down the river. I have seen the steam boat arrive with 800 bales of cotton on deck, and this repeated again and again. It is judged that there will be more produce brought to this city during the present than in any former season.

The weather has been colder here this winter than has been known for many years. The thermometer has been as low as 27 degrees. I have seen ice two inches thick, and the ground has been covered with snow for several days.

[N. Y. Com. Adver.]

A CURE FOR CANINE MADNESS.

Majority of N. Orleans.

Mr. Chabot, a physician from the University of Montpelier, lately arrived in this city, has just made known to me a remedy for the canine madness, which has been pointed out as a specific by the Italian physicians.

That remedy was published in the *Edmonton Gazette* of the 8th May last, from which it is literally copied by Mr. Chabot himself, before leaving France. The discovery of it is due to professor Brugnatelli, and it would be the more advantageous to try by experiments the confidence which it may be entitled to, as the use of the remedy can be attended with no dangerous consequences. I therefore deem it my duty to make it known to my fellow citizens, by publishing the following, as it has been transmitted to me:

Thanks to the celebrated professor Brugnatelli, an efficacious remedy has at last been discovered against canine madness, perhaps the most horrid of all diseases. That remedy consists in hydrochloric acid (muriatic ox : aquæ) used as well inside of the body as on the exterior parts of it. The wound produced by the bite of mad animals must be washed with it. It appears that that substance destroys the hydrophobic poison, even when used several days after the fatal bite. A number of well authenticated cases operated by that simple means, in the great hospitals of Lombardy, do not permit to doubt the progress of that precious remedy." AUG. MACARTY.

New-Orleans, Jan. 15, 1812.

Trinidad, Jan. 24.

We are in possession of important news from Caracas. Mr. Lindsay, of Grenada, the day before yesterday arrived here from Cumana and Caracas, which last city he left the end of December. He states that the confidence in the royal government was restored—that many emigrant families had returned from St. Thomas and Curacao; among which, we understand, two sisters of the marquis Toro. Orders had been received from the Spanish cabinet to observe the strictest obedience to the royal proclamation of those persons who would wish to return and avail themselves of it. All the families returned were immediately put in possession of their property; and from the known character of the present captain general, brigadier general Pardo, all the emigrants who wish to return to that country may expect an entire compliance with the royal indulgence.

From the *New York Evening Post.*
SOUTH AMERICA.

The following letter, received from one of our correspondents at Washington, presents this important subject in so interesting, so just, and so imposing an aspect, as should command the attention of every man who feels a due concern for his country's welfare.] The ordinary business before congress seems to be going on as usual, and quietly—the question of a provision for the surviving officers of the revolutionary army is still depending, and what will be its form or fate, is very uncertain.

There are, however, beneath this quiet surface two or three subjects of importance, which may be brought up during the present session, and discussed, with more animation and zeal than hitherto have appeared in the debates of the present winter. No one of these subjects is more extensive, or surrounded by greater difficulties, than that relative to the independence of the Patriot colonies.

It is understood that the President feels no indifference respecting the existence of these colonies to establish their independence; but that he is, nevertheless, desirous of pursuing a cautious course relative to them, and which, while it accords with their views, shall not endanger the great interests of the United States.

With a firm conviction that the independence of these colonies must materially promote the welfare and prosperity of the United States, and that so long as the war is confined to Spain and the colonies, there is little probability that the former will be able to re-establish her dominion over them, our policy can hardly be mistaken.

If no other foreign power interfere, we shall best promote the views of these colonies, and best consult our own welfare, by also abstaining from all direct interference in the war, and from every measure which may not be retracted with honor, or satisfactorily explained.

It is scarcely to be doubted that the foreign governments have been sound, and their policy as respects the war between Spain and the Colonies, seems to be impartial and neutral.

If the United States pursue a different course, may not the powers which have charged themselves with the high pole of Europe, instead of confining their care to the old world, be disposed to take into consideration the affairs of the new?

Although in a question affecting the honor or essential rights of the nation, we ought not to be deterred by this consideration; yet, in a concern or calculation, of an interest merely eventual, and in which the main interest is that of a third party, the same should not be altogether disregarded.

The knowledge which is possessed by those who are best informed concerning the condition of the Spanish colonies, is surprisingly defective, and little satisfactory—their situation may be better, and it may be worse than it is supposed to be; and the object of the commissioners sent out by the President, is to obtain full and more precise intelligence on this subject. To adopt any decisive or irrevocable measure, respecting the colonies in the present scanty and ambiguous state of the information concerning them, and when more authentic information may at no distant day be expected, would seem to be evidence of restlessness and rashness, rather than of moderation and prudence.

It must not, however, be imagined that the most decided friends of the Spanish colonies are desirous that the United States should take a part with them in the war with Spain—on the contrary, they admit the correctness of the policy that enjoins upon the United States to remain neutral; but they allege, that without acknowledging the independence of these colonies, and thereby establishing between us & them, the full relations existing between us and Spain, the mutability is only nominal; and they illustrate this allegation by facts and observations, which if not conclusive, are very plausible. Their counsel therefore is, and such, we are told, will be the advice that they will urge on Congress to give to the President, that the U. S. should immediately acknowledge the independence of one or more of the Spanish colonies, which it is said are now in the actual possession of independence—and they assert that such acknowledgement is a measure which can afford no just cause of offence to Spain; and that it is not only consistent with, but absolutely necessary to, an impartial system of neutrality.

That it is competent for the nation to follow this advice no body will doubt—but all must also agree that, in doing so, we subject ourselves to all its hazards and uncertainties.

In the actual posture of affairs, it may be expedient to suffer this complicated subject to remain with the president a little longer, undisturbed by the interference of congress. He ought but to understand the temper and the policy of foreign governments; his station enables him to obtain information; and his duty requires of him carefully to weigh the contradictory representations concerning the condition of these colonies—His opinions are believed to be friendly to their independence, and the responsibility of his office is favorable to the prudence of his decisions.

If the President be pressed by congress to acknowledge the independence of any of the Spanish colonies, and to exchange ministers with them, however innocent this may be deemed by us to be, and whatever quotations we may make from the writers in public law, to prove our right, no man will believe that Spain will see our interference in the same just and harmless light.

According to the colonial system of Spain, the trade with her colonies is a close monopoly; and her practice under this system has been to seize and confiscate the ships and cargoes of all interlopers found upon the coasts of the colonies.

In the early part of the last century, England made war on Spain to oblige her to renounce this practice; she concluded the war without effecting the object, and Spain has since continued it.

Our acknowledgement of the independence of any of these colonies, cannot bridge the rights of Spain, nor restrain her exertions to enforce her laws of trade, or to reduce the colonies to submission.

But although it may not impair the

rights of Spain, as respects ourselves, it will place our trade and intercourse with the new states, on the same footing as our trade and intercourse with England, France or any other nation; and our citizens will have the same right to call upon congress to protect them in this new, equally as in any other legitimate branch of navigation and trade.

This collision could have but one result—some persons see nothing discreditable in war with Spain—and a war with Spain alone, would not be formidable; but we cannot be certain, nay, we can hardly expect in the extraordinary condition of Europe, that other powers may not be drawn in to take a part in a war, having for its object the separation of the Spanish colonies.

The probability of this event is not diminished by the notorious fact that Spain has taken great pains to circulate through the courts of Europe an opinion that we are seeking an occasion to go to war with her; that we, to cover her contiguous territory, and induce our views still more extensive.

Although we know that this opinion is wholly without foundation, and that the same is a shameful device which Spain makes use of to cover her injustice, in continuing to deny to us an adequate reparation for the multiplied injuries she has done us—still others do not know this fact; and the opinion is on this account, not the less influential in exciting jealousy, nor the less likely to lead certain powers to intercede, first their mediation, and then their arms, in a war brought on by our acknowledgment of the independence of the Spanish colonies—and then by the same which our interference may become the occasion of Spain's receiving the difficulties of the colonies may be multiplied, the danger of their subjection increased, and the period of their independence deferred.

If the essential rights and the sovereignty of the U. States have been and continue to be violated by Spain; if, after long and patient negotiations, to obtain an adequate reparation of these injuries, Spain not only persists in refusing satisfaction, but from our forbearance, has of late added insolence to her rebellion; will the honor of the nation permit a further continuance of this disgraceful negotiation? will not such continuance sink us deeper in humiliation, and embolden Spain to rise still higher, if possible, in the tone of contempt and scorn?

Rather than this—let our minister in Spain be recalled, let all further negotiation both there and here be broken off—let the whole subject be brought before congress, and let them resolve to truckle to Spain, or to prepare to vindicate the national honor.

It is more than probable, that this course will have its proper effect on the Spanish council—those who know them best, will least doubt, a pacific and satisfactory result—Should it prove otherwise, the interim will have been employed in these measures, which, after proceeding, cannot be omitted—and the war will call for only a short exposition to satisfy the world of its justice.

In such a war, just and necessary, we cannot presume that any other nation will interfere against us; nor doubt, that by the vigor of our arms, and the favor of Heaven, it will be prosecuted to a speedy and honorable issue.

If Spain force us into this war, let South America remember that the enemy of her enemy, is more than half her friend.

When, therefore, the ambassador announced to the English government that France had acknowledged the independence of the U. States, he added, "that being determined efficaciously to protect the lawful commerce of her subjects, and to maintain the honor of her flag, France had taken with the U. States eventual measures for this purpose." There was dignity in this proceeding, and the event proved that there was equal wisdom.

Instead then of endeavoring to convince ourselves, and to persuade the public, that the acknowledgment of the independence of the Spanish colonies, is a mere harmless and unimportant act, that we may lawfully do, and which ought not, and therefore will not give offence to others; it behoves those who may be called on to examine this subject, to extend their enquiries a little further, to look into the influence of the passions on public measures, and to examine what, according to the course of human affairs, allowing to power, to pride, and to the mortification of disappointment, their natural influence, is likely to be the consequence of our acknowledgment of the independence of the Spanish colonies.

If this be done, and it still be deemed both just and expedient to make such acknowledgement, the President will forthwith enter into treaties of friendship and commerce with the new states, not to secure to the U. States exclusive commercial advantages, but to prevent such advantages being granted to others. Whether he will also conclude with them treaties of alliance, having for their object the establishment of their independence, and engaging mutual co-operation, are questions of the highest political import, and the discussion of which, will call for the most profound deliberation. He will furthermore give prompt and formal notice to Spain, that he has acknowledged the independence of the new states; that he has formed with them treaties of friendship and commerce; and that the U. States being determined to protect the lawful commerce of their citizens, and maintain the honor of their flag, have taken the necessary measures for this purpose.

Among these measures should be found the immediate re-establishment of the internal taxes, including a land tax; the amendment of the army; and the equipment of our whole naval force.

He who believes, and endeavors to persuade the country, that the U. States can so easily acknowledge the independence of the Spanish colonies without a

duplicating adequate measures of prevention, might not to be regarded as a safe and experienced counselor.

If the U. States resolve to acknowledge the independence of the Spanish colonies—be it so—but let the nation be prepared manfully to maintain their ground when once taken—and instead of indulging in the hope that this can be effected by orations and manifestos, let them understand that it must be done by defiance and by arms.

That a general sympathy and universal good wishes in favor of the Spanish colonies, in the struggle with their unnatural parent, do exist, and are cherished throughout the U. States, and this too with unanimous unanimity, no man who attends to what is passing around him, will entertain a doubt—and any measures which would promote their success, without involving the U. States in great and complicated difficulties, would be universally approved.

But as the indulgence of these feelings, we must be restrained by a paramount duty—the welfare and safety of our own country, are the objects of our first and highest care—while the great interest and honor of the U. States are violated, it is to their vindication that the government should first attend; and no remote or mere collateral policy, should divert, or withdraw its regards from this most urgent duty.

If the essential rights and the sovereignty of the U. States have been and continue to be violated by Spain; if, after long and patient negotiations, to obtain an adequate reparation of these injuries, Spain not only persists in refusing satisfaction, but from our forbearance, has of late added insolence to her rebellion; will the honor of the nation permit a further continuance of this disgraceful negotiation? will not such continuance sink us deeper in humiliation, and embolden Spain to rise still higher, if possible, in the tone of contempt and scorn?

Rather than this—let our minister in Spain be recalled, let all further negotiation both there and here be broken off—let the whole subject be brought before congress, and let them resolve to truckle to Spain, or to prepare to vindicate the national honor.

It is more than probable, that this course will have its proper effect on the Spanish council—those who know them best, will least doubt, a pacific and satisfactory result—Should it prove otherwise, the interim will have been employed in these measures, which, after proceeding, cannot be omitted—and the war will call for only a short exposition to satisfy the world of its justice.

In such a war, just and necessary, we cannot presume that any other nation will interfere against us; nor doubt, that by the vigor of our arms, and the favor of Heaven, it will be prosecuted to a speedy and honorable issue.

If Spain force us into this war, let South America remember that the enemy of her enemy, is more than half her friend.

When, therefore, the ambassador announced to the English government that France had acknowledged the independence of the U. States, he added, "that being determined efficaciously to protect the lawful commerce of her subjects, and to maintain the honor of her flag, France had taken with the U. States eventual measures for this purpose." There was dignity in this proceeding, and the event proved that there was equal wisdom.

Instead then of endeavoring to convince ourselves, and to persuade the public, that the acknowledgment of the independence of the Spanish colonies, is a mere harmless and unimportant act, that we may lawfully do, and which ought not, and therefore will not give offence to others; it behoves those who may be called on to examine this subject, to extend their enquiries a little further, to look into the influence of the passions on public measures, and to examine what, according to the course of human affairs, allowing to power, to pride, and to the mortification of disappointment, their natural influence, is likely to be the consequence of our acknowledgment of the independence of the Spanish colonies.

If this be done, and it still be deemed both just and expedient to make such acknowledgement, the President will forthwith enter into treaties of friendship and commerce with the new states, not to secure to the U. States exclusive commercial advantages, but to prevent such advantages being granted to others. Whether he will also conclude with them treaties of alliance, having for their object the establishment of their independence, and engaging mutual co-operation, are questions of the highest political import, and the discussion of which, will call for the most profound deliberation. He will furthermore give prompt and formal notice to Spain, that he has acknowledged the independence of the new states; that he has formed with them treaties of friendship and commerce; and that the U. States being determined to protect the lawful commerce of their citizens, and maintain the honor of their flag, have taken the necessary measures for this purpose.

Among these measures should be found the immediate re-establishment of the internal taxes, including a land tax; the amendment of the army; and the equipment of our whole naval force.

He who believes, and endeavors to persuade the country, that the U. States can so easily acknowledge the independence of the Spanish colonies without a

duplicating adequate measures of prevention, might not to be regarded as a safe and experienced counselor.

The brig aground near Willoughby

CIRCUS.

depriving adequate measures of precaution, might not to be regarded as a safe and experienced counsellor.

21 The U. States resolve to acknowledge the independence of the Spanish colonies—be it so—but let the nation be prepared manfully to maintain their ground when once taken—and instead of indulging in the hope that this can be effected by orations and manifestos, let them understand that it must be done by defiance and by arms.

That a general sympathy and universal good wishes in favor of the Spanish colonies, in the struggle with their unnatural parent, do exist, and are cherished throughout the U. States, and this too with unexampled unanimity, no man who attends to what is passing around him, will entertain a doubt—and any measures which would promote their success, without involving the U. States in great and complicated difficulties, would be universally approved.

But in the indulgence of these feelings, we must be restrained by a paramount duty—the welfare and safety of our own country, are the objects of our first and highest care—while the great interests and honor of the U. States are violated, it is to their vindication that the government should first attend; and no remote or mere collateral policy, should divert, or withdraw its regards from this most urgent duty.

If the essential rights and the sovereignty of the U. States have been and continue to be violated by Spain; if, after long and patient negotiations, to obtain an adequate reparation of these injuries, Spain not only persists in refusing satisfaction, but from our forbearance, has of late added insolence to her violence—I warn all persons from harboring or employing the said boy, as the law will be enforced against them.

FIRE-WORKS.

Mr. Pepin has obtained for this occasion Transparencies of Gen'l. George Washington, President Monroe, and this too with unexampled unanimity, no man who attends to what is passing around him, will entertain a doubt—and any measures which would promote their success,

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JAMES LYLES.

February 25 S^o.

Stray Cow.

WAS brought to my house by a negro (since committed to jail) a small RED COW, with a fine bell and short sharp horns and short legs. The owner of the cow is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and have her again by calling at my house, at West End, near the Stone Bridge.

JACOB HEINEMAN.

February 25 St.

Sea Serpent,

AT THE ALEXANDRIA MUSEUM.

THE Manager of the Museum informs the public that captain John Beach, Jr., who is now in town, has deposited this most extraordinary and interesting animal in the Museum during his stay here, which may be from 10 to 12 in the forenoon, and from 4 to 5 in the afternoon, every day this week.

Captain Beach saw the great Sea Serpent repeatedly, and took a drawing of him; and purchased this young one at the time it was caught at Gloucester, and submitted it to the inspection of the Royal Society of N. England, who named it *Scolopichus Atlanticus*.

Ages may pass away, and a similar object, probably, may not be presented for public inspection. Independently of this attraction, the Museum has now a very valuable and extensive collection of permanent matter, worthy of public approbation.

Twenty five cents a visit—to be paid at the door in every instance.

T. MOUNTFORD, Jr.

February 25 I. W. Manager.

Copartnership.

A COPARTNERSHIP has been formed by the subscribers for the purpose of transacting business on COMMISSION in the city of New York, under the firm of

John & George W. Lynch.

JOHN LYNCH,

GEORGE W. LYNCH.

Réferences—Messrs. LE ROY, BAYARD & CO., PRINGLE, WARD & SANDS, NEW YORK.

HON. JAMES LLOYD, Messrs. THOMAS C. AMORY & CO., MUNSON & BARNARD, BOSTON.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 24 St.

Rum, Coffee & Herrings.

JUST landing, and for sale by LINDSAY & HILL,

16 puncheons old Jamaica rum, 4th and 5th proof.

10 puncheons old Antigua do, 3d and 4th do.

50 bags St. Domingo coffee.

10 barrels gross herrings.

February 24

Potatoes, Sugar, & N. E. Rum.

500 bushels potatoes from the dist. of Maine.

500 lbs. New England rum

10 bushels 50 lbs sugar

12 bushels gin

3 bushels ravens duck.

2 do. sheetings

Hyon and young hyon tea.

For sale by E. CORNING,

February 25 Vowell's hardware.

Piano Forte.

JUST received for sale, by the subscriber, a very extensive assortment of MUSIC for the PIANO FORTE, consisting of

Sonatas, Sinfonias, Duets, Le-sous,

Waltzes, songs, &c. &c.

Also, one square and an upright cabinet Piano Forte.

ROBERT GRAY.

January 27

CIRCUS.

THIS EVENING, FEBRUARY 25, [And no postponement on any account.]

WILL BE PRESENTED.

A grand and brilliant display of Eques- tian Exercise, by the whole Troup.

To commence with the Grand Almanack.

Entertainment.

THE DRUNKEN SOLDIER,

With a variety of other entertainments.

[See the bills.] To conclude with

THE SIEGE OF MONTGATZ.

Unish Bank Stock for sale:

Apply to the Printer.

February 25 dtf

THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT OF MR. PEPLIN'S COMPANY OF HORSES.

At the earliest request of several per-

sons in the country, who have not had an opportunity of seeing the spectacle of Timour the Tartar, the managers are induced to represent it, in conjunction with the grand operatic drama of Tekeli—a new play not hitherto introduced in this country, of two hours' pieces being acted on the same evening.

TEKELI,

or

THE SIEGE OF MONTGATZ.

Description of the scenery, machine-

ry, &c. prepared expressly

for Tekeli.

The Last Scene represents Timour's

Fortress by moonlight. A tremendous

Cataract and Waterfall, over which is an

arched bridge. One side of the stage re-

presents the exterior of Timour's For-

ter. A variety of smaller Towers and

Terraces appear in the perspective.

During this scene, the Georgians and

Mingrelians engage the Tartars on horse-

and foot. Timour himself on horseback

appears and encourages his troops—he

becomes personally engaged and is dis-

mounted—he is pursued, and not having

time to enter a Portcullis leading to the

interior of his castle, he climbs the bat-

tlements and reaches in safety the Tur-

ret's top.—He brings forth Zorilda, and

threatens to destroy her unless Agib, who

has escaped to the Georgian, is restored

to him—he breaks from him and runs to

the bridge, from which she leaps into the

water—Agib on Horseback rushes after

her. The Georgians with a BATTENING

RAM make a breach in Timour's castle.

All the horses enter. At the conclusion

of the General Engagement, Agib having

recovered his mother, returns with her on

horseback. Timour is overthrown—but

Zorilda spares his life at the intercession

of Agib and Oglou.

* Tickets and places for the boxes to

be taken of Mr. Howard, at the Box Office

on FRIDAY, from 10 o'clock till 2,

and from 3 till the conclusion of the per-

formance.

Doors to be opened at half past 5 and

the curtain to rise at half past 6 precisely.

Combat of Kerim & Sanballat,

who at that moment enter the Lists on

horseback. Kerim's horse takes part in

the combat, and drags Sanballat to the

ground. Kerim dismounts and proposes

to renew the combat on foot—the horses

are led away and the fight begins. Ke-

rim falls and loses his sword; his rival

rushes to despatch him: at that instant,

Kerim's horse interposes to save his mas-

ter. Sanballat in fury stabs the horse—

which falls and expires at his master's feet.

Act II. A splendid Bridal Chamber,

belonging to Timour.

The Last Scene represents Timour's

Fortress by moonlight. A tremendous

Cataract and Waterfall, over which is an

arched bridge. One side of the stage re-

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Alexandria

PRINTED

VOL. XVIII.]

For Norfolk,

The packet sloop OCEAN, capt. Middleton, will sail on Saturday, 28th instant. For freight or passage, apply on board at Irwin's wharf, or to BARNEWALL & POPHAM.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,
900 doz. jugs received by the above vessel.

February 24.

For Freight,

J. Connor, master, burthen 400 barrels, will be ready to take in by the 25th.—For which, or passage, having good accommodations, apply to the master on board at Irvin's wharf, or to COOK & CLARE.

February 24.

For Richmond, direct,

The schooner MINERVA, Owen O'Connor master. She will sail the first opportunity, having a considerable part of her cargo in. For freight or passage apply to the captain on board or JOHN JACKSON & CO.

February 14.

For Sale or Freight,

The ship MARIA, burthen 3500 barrels, is an excellent vessel, in complete order for the immediate reception of a cargo—the whole or part of her will be sold now, or she will take freight on moderate terms.

Also, for Freight;
The ship WILHELMINA, John Baxter master, burthen 4000 barrels, is an excellent vessel, and can be ready in a few days to take a cargo on board. Apply to LAWRSON & FOWLE.

January 23.

For Freight.

The superior brig ABEGNA, Abel Lewis master, burthen 2000 barrels, is in excellent order, and can be ready in a few days to receive a cargo on board.

Also, for Freight,
The brig WASHINGTON, captain Pickett, burthen about 1400 barrels, a good vessel, and in complete order for any voyage.

Apply to LAWRSON & FOWLE.

For Rotterdam,

The brig COMMERCE, John Wade master, has the principal part of her cargo ready to go on board, and will commence loading in four days. For freight of 40 hds. apply to LAWRSON & FOWLE.

For Cadiz,

The brig BOSTON, capt. Knowles, has half his cargo ready, and will commence loading in a few days—Dec. 10.

French Plaster & Burr Stones.

The cargo of the ship ATLAS, Charles Jenison master, from Illyria, of 570 tons plaster & 1200 burr stones—for sale by LAWRSON & FOWLE.

ALAD.

The cargo of the brig Mungo Park, C. Linck, master, from Boston, of 17 pds Sicily Madeira wine, 2 lbs pipes of superior quality, 13 sacks Siberia, 100 tons plaster.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, is an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, the basis of other lotions, and of unparalleled efficacy in removing blemishes of the face and skin, freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetter, ring-worms, sunburns, prickly heat, &c.

Otto of Rosas.

JUST received by the subscribers, a quantity of the above elegant article, or sale by the dozen, or otherwise.

JAS. KENNEDY & SON.

November 19.

New Piano Forte Music.

THE following are a part of the Piano Forte Music lately received for sale by the subscriber, viz:

Steinert's Grand Concerto, in which is introduced an imitation of a storm.

Haydn's Grand Orchestra Sinfonia.

Martin's Grand Overture to Henry IV.

6 sonatas by Nicolia, op. 11.

6 du. by Dussek, op. 28.

3 du. by Steinert, op. 51.

6 du. by Hook, op. 54.

2 du. by Dussek, No. 1 and 2.

4 du. by Nicolia, No. 1, 2, and 3.

Kozelka's Flute of Prague.

8 Sonatas by Pleyel.

9 du. by Steinert, op. 73.

4 du. by Pleyel, No. 1, 2, 3 & 4.

R. GRAY.

January 28.

For the prevention and cure of
BILIOUS AND MALIGNANT FEVRS
is recommended.
HANN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THIS Medicine has been attended with a degree of success highly gratifying to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies and in the Southern and Middle States, &c.

The testimony of a number of persons can be adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature speak more in favour of a medicine than language of pompous eulogy bounded were assertion.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience for believing that a dose of these Pills taken once in every two weeks during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventive; and further, that in the earlier stages of these diseases their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration and thereby prevent colds which are often of fatal consequences.

A dose never fails to remove a cold if taken on its first appearance: they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness in the stomach and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

Hamilton's Elixir,

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthma, sore throats, catarrhs, and approaching consumptions.

To parents who have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH, this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorders to which children are liable.

This elixir is perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of

Nervous Disorders. Violent cramps in Consumptions

in the stomach and

Lowfeast of spirits

back

Loss of appetite

Indigestion

Impurity of blood

Melancholy

Hysterical affection

Gout in the stomach

Inward weaknessess

Pains in the limbs

and debility

Relaxations, etc.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, rheumatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc. etc.

Apply to LAWRSON & FOWLE.

For Rotterdam;

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4 du. by Pleyel, No. 1, 2, 3 & 4.

R. GRAY.

January 28.

To Rent,
A CONVENIENT STORE and DWEL-
LING on Prince-street, now occi-
pied by Mrs. Coleman. For terms
apply to JAMES GALT.

February 18.

To Rent,
THE ROOMS over and Back Build-
ings attached to the Fire Insurance
Office on Royal street.

Apply at this office.

December 23.

To Rent,
A TWO STORY BRICK DWEL-
LING HOUSE, near the Diagonal
Pump, the house is large and com-
modious, having a large garden, with the
necessary back buildings, milk and smoke
houses, and pump of water in the yard
equal to the Diagonal. For terms apply
to W. M. YELCH.

December 24.

To Rent,
THE HOUSE and GARDEN be-
longing to the subscriber on Franklin
street. The house is commodious,
the garden spacious and highly culti-
vated—also, a well of the finest water at
the door. For terms apply to AUG. J. SMITH.

Dec 22.

To Sale,
A TRACT of LAND, in Fairfax
county, Va., containing 230 acres.
About 150 acres of this land is well tim-
bered, and the balance very susceptible
of improvement. Situated about two
miles from Alexandria, and five from Oc-
cidenta. Terms one half cash, and the
balance in three months. If not sold in
one month, it will be sold at public sale.
Apply to Alfred Simpson, Fairfax coun-
ty, or CRAVEN CASH.

February 3.

Public Sale.
UNDER the authority of a deed of
trust from Thomas Whittle to the
subscriber, they will proceed to sell for
cash, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, at
noon, on Saturday the 14th day of next
month, a Tenement and Lot in the town
of Alexandria, on the south side of King
street, 30 feet 8 inches to the west of Pitt
street, lately occupied by the said
Thomas Whittle—subject to an annuity in
fee of 150 dollars, extinguishable by
the payment of 1500 dollars.

ELISHA RIGGS
GEO. PRABODY.

February 16.

Valuable Property for Sale.
THE Subscriber having removed from
Alexandria, offers for sale, on a li-
beral credit, the following Valuable Prop-
erty:

His Wharf and Warehouses, at the in-
tersection of Union and Princess streets,
at present occupied by M. Miller, Esq.

A Dwelling House and Lot on Prin-
cess-street, between Union and Water
streets.

Two Dwelling houses and two vacant
Lots, adjoining, on Princess-street, be-
tween Water and Fairfax street.

Two large Brick Warehouses, corner of
King and Columbus streets—the best
stands in Alexandria for the flour and
grocery business.

A Dwelling House and Lots adjoining
the above, on King-street, at present oc-
cupied by Mr. Rucker.

A vacant Lot on Commerce-street,
near the warehouses of Mr. Gilman.

A Lot containing 7 acres, adjoining the
Little River turnpike gate No. 1, en-
closed and in fine order for cultivation.

Any of the above described property
will be sold on very liberal terms—for
which please apply to John Dundas, in
Alexandria, or to the subscriber residing
in Baltimore.

W. H. DUNDAS.

January 23.

For Sale or Rent,
A FARM